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ABSTRACT

This user's manual is intended to aid in the use of the Fourth Count (population) School District Data Tapes (SDDTs) derived from the 1970 Census. The manual, which is designed to complement the 1970 Census Users' Guide prepared by the United States Census Bureau, covers sources of the data, structure and contents of the tapes, and use of the tapes. Because school districts are not generally coterminous with area organizations used by the 1970 Census, school administrators could not apply the Census data directly. To alleviate this problem, the data tapes, which are a recompilation of the 1970 data, provide data tables for each school district in the country with 300 or more students. The tapes contain half of the data tables contained in the original census tapes, including all tables requested by several dozen educational planners consulted in the design phases of the tape development effort. There are 3,494 school district records in the data tapes, for an average of 2.5 school district records per high school. Data breakdowns include age, sex, Negro population, Spanish origin, mother tongue, place of birth, residence and housing arrangements, employment and occupational status, marital status, and economic status. An extract of these data tapes has also been prepared to supplement the main data files of the National Longitudinal Study (NLS) of the High School Class of 1972. The extract includes only those school districts that contained one or more high schools in the 1972 NLS sample. This manual describes the preparation of the SDDTs, tape labels and control information, record types, county components and administrative units, computer requirements, and tape format; and it provides code explanations and sample FORTRAN and COBOL access statements. (TJH)

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USER'S MANUAL

FOR

1970 CENSUS FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPES

- sources of the data
- structure and contents of the tapes
- how to use the tapes

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TM 014 181

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ATTACHMENT: NLS EXTRACT OF THE 1970 CENSUS SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPE

This data file was designed to supplement the main data files of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. The file includes only those school districts which contained one or more high schools in the NLS 72 sample.

The character position of each data item on a school district record is identical to that described in the school district data tape User's Manual (pp. 10-13) with two exceptions: 1) The logical records were changed from 120 characters to 4999 characters in length and the last 48 characters of filler (4993-5040) were omitted. 2) Stratum numbers and high school identification numbers were added in positions 4993-4995 and 4996-4999, respectively.

Each school district in the file is represented by a variable number of records of type 0, 1, and 2 or 3, 4, and 5, (see p.8)* in ascending numerical sequence.

Each of the 1,318 high schools in the NLS sample is represented by one set of school district records, some of which are duplicates (because more than one high school was sampled in a number of school districts). There are 3,494 school district records in the file, an average of 2½ school district records per high school.

The individual records in the NLS archive file are in order by final stratum number; within each stratum, by high school identification number; and within each high school, by student identification number. The sets of school district records are in a similar order to facilitate merging. The school district records are in order by final stratum number; within each stratum, by high school identification number; and for each high school, by record type.

Two versions of this extract file are available, one using release file high school identification numbers and the other using master file high school identification numbers. Users should work with the version that contains the same set of high school codes as that contained in their copy of the NLS archive file.

*Type 6, 7, and 8 records were excluded from this extract.

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PREFACE

The 1970 Census School District Data Tape (SDDT) Users' Guide* has been designed to complement the 1970 Census Users' Guide prepared by the U. S. Census Bureau.

School District Data Tape users who are already familiar with the 1970 Census summary tapes will find in the SDDT Users' Guide nearly all information necessary for productive tape utilization.

Users unfamiliar with the Census will find it necessary to read the 1970 Census Users' Guide** and to continue to use it as an extension of this SDDT Users' Guide.

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*The School District Data Tapes and this Users' Guide were prepared by Applied Urbanetics, Inc., under contract to the U. S. Office of Education. Questions and comments concerning the Guide and the Tapes should be directed to the National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

**Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402

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SECTION I: DEVELOPEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPE

Why a School District Data Tape

The 1970 Census of Population provided valuable data for mayors, governors, and other officials who managed political jurisdictions recognized by the Census Bureau (cities, counties, etc.). However, for the school district superintendents, the 1970 Census provided only partly useful information.

Because school districts are not generally coterminous with area organizations used by the 1970 Census, school administrators could not apply the Census data directly. Each school district could contain either part of a city or county or more than one city or county, or combinations of parts of cities or counties. The school administrator was faced with a mathematical aggregation task to convert the 1970 Census data to useful form.

To alleviate this problem, the U. S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) has created the School District Data Tape (SDDT). This is a recompilation of the 1970 Census Fourth Count Population data, providing data tables for each school district in the country with 300 or more students.* The SDDT contains half of the data tables contained in the original tapes, including all tables requested by several dozen education planners consulted in the design phases of the SDDT effort.

Uses of the School District Data Tape

While NCES was exploring which data tables were to be compiled by school district, many applications of 1970 Census data became evident. Some of these applications are presented here.** As users find other Census applications in the education field, these new uses will be publicized through Census Bureau and Office of Education publications.

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*Some districts of enrollment less than 300 are found on the SDDT's. The majority of such districts have been assigned a 99999 school district code. The Fourth Count Data for all such districts on the SDDT's have been aggregated to county and state totals.

**Some of these applications require Census data aggregated below the levels of school districts. For information concerning the availability of such data, contact William Dorfman, SSB, NCES, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. (202/963-5794)

- Allocation of Federal Funds--Identification of poverty families to target eligible attendance areas for Title I of ESEA and for sub-county allocation of Title I.

- Desegregation Planning--Exact specifications of minority concentrations in areas as small as Census tracts to assist in maximizing racial heterogeneity in school attendance patterns.

- Bi-lingual and minority Special Education Planning--Identification of children with language problems, or potential language problems, and minority group concentrations for planning effective special education programs.

- Pre-school and Child Care Planning--Identification of pre-school age children of poverty families or of working mothers who could be served with child care services.

- Facility Planning--Population projections compared with school facility capacities to identify available or over-crowded facilities in future years.

- Redistricting--Relevant analysis regarding Population, ages, and races, to evaluate alternative redistricting plans.

- Planning "Educational Parks" or "Cluster Concept"--Evaluation of plans on the basis of concentrations of children of various ages and races.

- Urban-Suburban-Rural Analyses--Comparison of demographic information including poverty, education status, housing, employment of the families of children in school districts throughout the state (with special emphasis on the differences among urban, rural, and suburban districts).

- Mobility Analysis--Detailing the mobility of families of school-age children to help plan programs for especially mobile families.

- Social and Economic Inequality Among School Districts--Relative evaluation of the socio-economic status of families in school districts throughout the state.

- School Children Profiles--Production of complete demographic profiles of the expected enrollment of schools to assist principals and teachers in molding educational programs to the unique needs of their students.

In addition to these uses, most State Education Agencies will find data by school district of value in allocating Federal and State aid to school districts and in the evaluation of the inequity of property taxes as a basis for financing elementary and secondary education.

Preparation of the School District Data Tapes

Reaggregating the Census data required three major steps:

Step I Overlay school district boundaries on Census Maps.

Step II Create a geo-reference tape indicating the percent of each Census area falling within each school district.

Step III Merge the geo-reference tape with the 1970 Census Fourth Count Population Files A (tracted areas) and B (Minor Civil Divisions)* to create the School District Data Tape.

Step I was completed between April, 1970 and December, 1970, Step II was completed in September, 1972 and Step III was completed in February, 1973.

Step I - School District Outlines

Step I required sending hundreds of maps to school districts for boundary placement and checking the returned maps for accuracy and completeness. In some cases, school districts were visited in order to determine exact district boundaries. Once the maps were correctly outlined, they were forwarded to the Census Bureau for encoding. Copies of those maps, on microfilm, are available from National Audio-visual Center, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20409.

Step II - Geo-Reference Tape Preparation

The Census Bureau staff determined the percentage of area of each Census block group and enumeration district that was geographically contained within each school district. They appended the school district number, type (elementary, secondary or unified) and percent of area to appropriate records on MEDLIST (Master Enumeration District List) to create the Geo-Reference Tape.

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*The 1970 Fourth Count Census Data for this project was obtained by special arrangement with the Princeton-Rutgers Census Data Project, a member of the START community, and made possible through their contract with DUALabs, funded in large part by a Ford Foundation grant to the Center for Research libraries.

Step III - School District Data Tape Preparation

The Applied Urbanetics staff sorted and separated the Census Bureau Geo-Reference tape into two parts to be merged with Files A and B of Fourth Count Census. Each part of the Geo-Reference tape was merged with the appropriate file and the resulting two files were merged to create School District Data Tapes with data compiled to the tract and MCD levels within each School District. Office of Education computer files designated the School District Universe Tapes (1969-1970, 1970-1971) were used to identify the names, enrollments, and counties of each school district on the Geo-Reference tape. Finally, all tract and MCD data was aggregated to obtain single data tables for each school district. (This process is described in full in a Technical Note available from the U. S. Office of Education.)

Once the final tapes were produced, they were made available for sale to interested parties (see the section "How to Obtain Tapes" for details).

Limitations

The SDDT's were created by reaggregating the Fourth Count Census (Population) Summary tapes and share the limitations of those tapes. The reader is encouraged to review the Census Users' Guide mentioned earlier or the appendices of any of the Census PC(1) General Social and Economic Characteristics Reports* for full documentation of the following limitations of the Fourth Count tapes:

1. Limited availability of data for the Negro and Spanish Heritage population because of suppression.

2. Unreliability of racial or ethnic group population counts because race or ethnic group was determined by self definition.

3. Unreliability of poverty or welfare data because recipients often do not fill out Census forms or refuse to admit to welfare payments.

4. Variation in the reliability of the data due to sampling error. The Census Bureau has calculated the standard error of estimate for each data table on the Fourth Count Summary Tapes. A table of standard error of estimates for each data table is found in Appendix C of the PC(1) Reports.

*Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

5. Variation in the consistency of Total, Negro and Spanish Heritage data population tables for each data table on the Fourth Count (Population) tapes. The complex weighting process used by Census occasionally resulted in Negro or Spanish Heritage totals for a data table larger than the Total population total for the same table. Appendix C of the PC(1) Report series contains a discussion of Census weighting procedures.

The reaggregation process created two additional limitations that must be recognized by all users of the SDDT:

1. Aggregation of partially suppressed data. When two or more tracts or MCD's are aggregated to the school district level, one or more may have suppressed data tables. The SDDT has a composite suppression indicator which is the percent of the population who live in areas in which the Total, Negro or Spanish Heritage data for the data table was suppressed. For example, if a data table for the Negro population of one of the tracts within a school district which is composed of four tracts were suppressed, the computer program which aggregates the data calculates the suppression indicator which is the population total for the tract with suppressed data divided by the population of the school district. Table III on page 30 shows the location within the SDDT record of the suppression indicator for each table.

2. Split tracts or MCD's. Whenever tracts or MCD's were split by a school district, two assumptions were made. First, the population was assumed to be uniformly distributed across the tract or MCD. A school district which contains fifty percent of the land area of a census tract is apportioned fifty percent of the population of the tract. Second, population characteristics are assumed to be uniformly distributed throughout the population. If fifty percent of the population of a census tract lives within a school district, then fifty percent of each of the data items extracted from the Fourth Count (Population) Summary Tapes are apportioned to the school district.

SECTION II: STRUCTURES OF THE TAPES

The School District Data Tapes match, as closely as possible, the format of the Fourth Count (Population) Summary tapes supplied by the Census Bureau. Here, the content and the structure of the SDDT's are described in detail.

Labels and Control Information

The tapes are written at 556, 800 or 1600 BPI density, with IBM Standard labels. The tapes have a fixed block format, a 120 logical record length, and a 5,040 character block size (i.e., physical record). The data set name is SDDT followed by the two-digit 1970 state code for the state. The data set name for the SDDT for the state of Texas is, for example, SDDT48. A table of 1970 state codes can be found on page 40 of this guide.

Record Types

There can be up to three physical records for each school district or school district component in the SDDT's. Each record contains a 120 character header of geographic identifying information, 31 16-character fields and 523 8-character fields of Fourth Count Census Data and 53 3-character fields of suppression indicators. Fields are adjusted so that no field spans a logical record boundary. The Census Data appears in the same order as on the Fourth Count Summary Tapes.

The level of aggregation and racial category of each physical record is identified by a one digit record type code which appears as the first character on the record. The meaning of the nine possible type codes is described as follows:

1. Record Types 0-2 - Summary Records for Entire School Districts Which Lie in One County and Have No Administrative Units.

   Type 0 --- Record for Total Population
   Type 1 --- Record for Negro Population
   Type 2 --- Record for Spanish Heritage Population

2. Record Types 3-5 - Summary Records for Entire School Districts Which Lie in More Than One County or Have More Than One Administrative Unit.

   Type 3 --- Record for Total Population
   Type 4 --- Record for Negro Population
   Type 5 --- Record for Spanish Heritage Population

3. Record Types 6-8 - Summary Records for County Components and Administrative Units of School Districts.

   Type 6 --- Record for Total Population
   Type 7 --- Record for Negro Population
   Type 8 --- Record for Spanish Heritage Population

Records of Negro or Spanish Heritage data appear on the SDDT's only if the value of the data they contain is non-zero. For example, a school district in South Dakota with no Spanish Heritage or Negro population and no county components or administrative units would have only a Type 0 record on the SDDT.

Separate county component or administrative unit records are found on the SDDT's only for school districts with more than one county or administrative unit. Record Types 3-5 have an administrative unit indicator which shows the number of administrative units in the school district and a county intersection indicator which shows the number of county components of a school district. If a school district has both more than one administrative unit and more than one county component, only the administrative unit Type 6-8 records will appear on the SDDT. The Type 6, 7 and 8 records for the county components and administrative units follow the Type 3, 4 or 5 records for their parent school districts. Records for each school district appear in ascending numerical sequence.

Format

The format of the School District Data tape is presented in the following three tables:

1. Table I describes the content and structure of the SDDT physical record.

2. Table II shows the position on the SDDT physical record of each cell of the Fourth Count (Population) Summary data tables on the SDDT's. NOTE that a full table of SDDT data may be suppressed. If it is, a "-1" will appear as the first data value in the table.

3. Table III shows the position in the SDDT record of the suppression percentage indicator for each data table on the SDDT.

Table I contains a brief explanation of the codes used on the tapes. More detailed explanations are contained in the section following the tables entitled "Code Explanations". Additional population concepts are explained in the Census Users' Guide Volume I, pages 91-109.

Table I

Contents of the Character Coded School District Data Tape

STARTING CHARACTER	FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*	CONTENT
1	1N	Record Type 0-- Total population data for school district with no sub-components 1-- Negro population data for school district with no sub-components 2-- Spanish Heritage population data for school district with no sub-components 3-- Total population data for entire school district when school district contains sub-components 4-- Negro population data for entire school district when school district contains sub-components 5-- Spanish heritage data for entire school district when school district contains sub-components 6-- Total population data for a school district sub-component (administrative unit or school district-county component) 7-- Negro population data for school district sub-component 8-- Spanish heritage population data for school district sub-component
2	2N	FIPS State Number
4	5N	School District (OE Sequence Number)
9	2N	Administrative Unit Indicator: Record Types 0-2 - the number 0 Record Types 3-5 - the number of administrative units in the school district Record Types 6-8 - the administrative unit number (if applicable)

*"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

STARTING CHARACTER	FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*	CONTENT
11	1N	School District Type: 1--unified district 2--elementary district 3--secondary district 4--vocational district
12	30A	School District Name
42	7N	School District Enrollment Indicator ("-1": data not available) Record Types 0-5 - the total school district enrollment Record Types 6-8 - the number 0
49	3N	County Number Indicator Record Types 0-2 and 6-8 - FIPS county number Record Types 3-5 - FIPS code of the county of superintendent's office
52	16A	County Name Indicator Record Types 0-2 and 6-8 - name of county Record Types 3-5 - name of county of superintendent's office
68	1	County Inclusion Indicator 0--the area defined on the record is not geographically equivalent to a county or set of counties*** 1--the area defined on the record is geographically equivalent to a county or set of counties
69	3N	County of Greatest Population Indicator Record Types 0-2 and 6-8 - FIPS county number Record Types 3-5 - FIPS number of county with largest school district county intersection
72	1N	Number of counties intersecting the area defined on the record**
73	18N	List of up to 6 FIPS county numbers intersecting the area defined on this record (3 characters each)

*"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

**"9" in this field means 9 or more.

***Equivalent is defined as inclusion of 98% of a county or set of counties.

STARTING CHARACTER	FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*	CONTENT
91	3N	MCD Number: if the entire area defined on the record lies in the same MCD, that MCD number is recorded here otherwise, the field is set to -1.
94	1N	MCD equivalence indicator: 0--the area defined on the record is not equivalent to an MCD 1--the area defined on the record is equivalent to an MCD
95	4N	Place Number: if the entire area defined on the record lies in the same place, that place number is recorded here otherwise, this field is set to -1.
99	2N	Place Description Code: -1--the place description code changes within the area defined on the record 1--every part of the area defined on the record is in the central city of an SMSA only 2--every part of the area defined on the record is in the central city of an urbanized area only 3--every part of the area defined on the record is in the central city of both SMSA and urbanized area 4--every part of the area defined on the record is in other incorporated places 5--every part of the area defined on the record is in an unincorporated place 7--every part of the area defined on the record is not in a place**
101	4N	SMSA Number: if the entire area defined on the record lies in the same SMSA, that SMSA code is recorded here. If the entire area falls in no SMSA, then the code is zero. Otherwise, this field is set to -1.
105	8N	Urban Population of the area defined on the record

*"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data
**6 is no longer used by the Census Bureau

STARTING CHARACTER	FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*	CONTENT
113	3N	Percent of total geographic areas (tracts or MCD's) which were only partially allocated to the area defined on the record
116	3N	Percent of the total population from geographic areas which were only partially allocated to the area defined on the record
119	2	Filler
121	112N	16-character cells 1-7
233	8	Filler
241	112N	16-character cells 8-14
353	8	Filler
361	112N	16-character cells 15-21
473	8	Filler
481	112N	16-character cells 22-28
593	8	Filler
601	48N	16-character cells 29-31
649	4184N	8-character cells 1-523
4833	87N	Suppression percentages (3 characters) for the first 29 tables
4920	1	Filler
4921	72N	Suppression percentages (3 characters) for remaining tables (except #126 and #127, which are never suppressed)
4993	48	Filler

*"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

TABLE II

POSITION OF THE FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) CENSUS ON THE SDDT RECORD

TABLE 1
AGGREGATE $ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES
(SEE NOTES 1 AND 2)

	CHAR*	L**
	0121	16

TABLE 2
AGGREGATE $ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD
(SEE NOTES 1 AND 2)

	CHAR	L
NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD	0137	16
AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME	0153	16

TABLE 6
AGGREGATE $ EARNINGS OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
(SEE NOTE 1)

	CHAR	L
TOTAL	0169	16
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	0185	16
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	0201	16
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT	0217	16
LABORERS EXCEPT FARM	0241	16
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	0257	16
FARM LABORERS, EXCEPT UNPAID, AND FARM FOREMEN	0273	16

TABLE 7
AGGREGATE $ EARNINGS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
(SEE NOTE 1)

	CHAR	L
TOTAL	0289	16
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	0305	16
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT	0321	16

TABLE 8
AGGREGATE $ INCOME BY TYPE FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
(SEE NOTES 1 AND 2)

	FAMILY		UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
WAGE AND SALARY	0337	16	0441	16
NONFARM, SELF EMPLOYMENT	0361	16	0457	16
FARM, SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0377	16	0481	16
SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT	0393	16	0497	16
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE PAYMENTS	0409	16	0513	16
ALL OTHER INCOME	0425	16	0529	16

*"Char" indicates the starting character position if the field within the full 5040 character physical record.

**"L" indicates length of the field in characters.

TABLE 10
AGGREGATE $ INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTES 1,2,3, AND 4)

	CHAR	L
	0545	16

TABLE 11
AGGREGATE $ INCOME DEFICIT FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTES 1,3 AND 4)

	CHAR	L
	0561	16

TABLE 12
AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTES 1, 2 AND 4)

	CHAR	L
TOTAL INCOME	0577	16
EARNINGS	0601	16
SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT	0617	16
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE PAYMENTS	0633	16

TABLE 17
PERSONS BY AGE AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
UNDER 3	0649	08	0865	08
3-4	0657	08	0873	08
5	0665	08	0881	08
6	0673	08	0889	08
7-9	0681	08	0897	08
10-13	0689	08	0905	08
14	0697	08	0913	08
15	0705	08	0921	08
16	0713	08	0929	08
17	0721	08	0937	08
18	0729	08	0945	08
19	0737	08	0953	08
20	0745	08	0961	08
21	0753	08	0969	08
22-24	0761	08	0977	08
25-29	0769	08	0985	08
30-34	0777	08	0993	08
35-39	0785	08	1001	08
40-44	0793	08	1009	08
45-49	0801	08	1017	08
50-54	0809	08	1025	08
55-59	0817	08	1033	08
60-61	0825	08	1041	08
62-64	0833	08	1049	08
65-69	0841	08	1057	08
70-74	0849	08	1065	08
75 AND OVER	0857	08	1073	08

TABLE 19
FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN
(SEE NOTE 2)

	HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY		OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD		FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD NOT PRESENT	1081	08	1105	08	1129	08
OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD PRESENT						
OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD PRESENT	1089	08	1113	08	1137	08
OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD NOT PRESENT	1097	08	1121	08	1145	08

TABLE 21
PERSONS BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

	CHAR	L
NATIVE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE	1153	08
FOREIGN STOCK	1161	08

TABLE 22
PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK BY NATIVITY AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	NATIVE		FOREIGN BORN	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
UNITED KINGDOM	1169	08	1433	08
IRELAND	1177	08	1441	08
NORWAY	1185	08	1449	08
SWEDEN	1193	08	1457	08
DENMARK	1201	08	1465	08
NETHERLANDS	1209	08	1473	08
SWITZERLAND	1217	08	1481	08
FRANCE	1225	08	1489	08
GERMANY	1233	08	1497	08
POLAND	1241	08	1505	08
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1249	08	1513	08
AUSTRIA	1257	08	1521	08
HUNGARY	1265	08	1529	08
YUGOSLAVIA	1273	08	1537	08
U.S.S.R.	1281	08	1545	08
LITHUANIA	1289	08	1553	08
FINLAND	1297	08	1561	08
RUMANIA	1305	08	1569	08
GREECE	1313	08	1577	08
ITALY	1321	08	1585	08
PORTUGAL	1329	08	1593	08
OTHER EUROPE	1337	08	1601	08
SOUTHWEST ASIA	1345	08	1609	08
CHINA	1353	08	1617	08
JAPAN	1361	08	1625	08
OTHER ASIA	1369	08	1633	08
CANADA	1377	08	1641	08
MEXICO	1385	08	1649	08
CUBA	1393	08	1657	08

OTHER AMERICA	1401	08	1665	08
AFRICA	1409	08	1673	08
ALL OTHER	1417	08	1681	08
NOT REPORTED	1425	08	1689	08

TABLE 23
PERSONS BY MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIVITY

	NATIVE		FOREIGN BORN	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
ENGLISH	1697	08	1801	08
FRENCH	1705	08	1809	08
SWEDISH	1713	08	1817	08
GERMAN	1721	08	1825	08
POLISH	1729	08	1833	08
RUSSIAN	1737	08	1841	08
HUNGARIAN	1745	08	1849	08
YIDDISH	1753	08	1857	08
ITALIAN	1761	08	1865	08
SPANISH	1769	08	1873	08
PORTUGESE	1777	08	1881	08
ALL OTHER	1785	08	1889	08
NOT REPORTED	1793	08	1897	08

TABLE 24
PERSONS WITH SPANISH INDICATOR BY TYPE OF INDICATOR

	CHAR	L
PERSONS CLASSIFIED IN ANY OF THE FIVE SPANISH CATEGORIES OF THE QUESTION ON ORIGIN OR DESCENT	1905	08
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	1913	08
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	1921	08
PERSONS NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE BUT OF SPANISH SURNAME	1929	08

TABLE 27
NATIVE PERSONS BY STATE OF BIRTH

	CHAR	L
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	1937	08
BORN OUTSIDE OF STATE OF RESIDENCE		
IN NORTHEAST	1945	08
IN NORTH CENTRAL	1953	08
IN SOUTH	1961	08
IN WEST	1969	08
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, IN OUTLYING AREAS, ETC.	1977	08
STATE OF BIRTH NOT REPORTED	1985	08

TABLE 28
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RESIDENCE IN 1965

	CHAR	L
SAME HOUSE	1993	08
DIFFERENT HOUSE		
SAME COUNTY	2001	08
DIFFERENT COUNTY		
SAME STATE	2009	08
DIFFERENT STATE		
NORTHEAST	2017	08
NORTH CENTRAL	2025	08
SOUTH	2033	08
WEST	2041	08
ABROAD, IN ARMED FORCES IN 1965	2049	08
ABROAD, NOT IN ARMED FORCES IN 1965	2057	08
MOVED, RESIDENCE IN 1965 NOT REPORTED	2065	08

TABLE 29
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER LIVING IN SMSA'S OR ADJACENT TRACTS BY RESIDENCE IN 1965

	CHAR	L
SAME HOUSE	2073	08
DIFFERENT HOUSE		
IN CENTRAL CITY OF THIS SMSA	2081	08
IN OTHER PART OF THIS SMSA OR ADJACENT TRACTS	2089	08
OUTSIDE THIS SMSA		
IN NORTH AND WEST	2097	08
IN SOUTH	2105	08
ABROAD IN 1965	2113	08
MOVED, RESIDENCE IN 1965 NOT REPORTED	2121	08

TABLE 34
PERSONS BY THE YEAR PERSON MOVED INTO HOUSING UNIT

	CHAR	L
1969-1970	2129	08
1968	2137	08
1967	2145	08
1965-1966	2153	08
1960-1964	2161	08
1950-1959	2169	08
1949 OR EARLIER	2177	08
ALWAYS LIVED HERE	2185	08

TABLE 38
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

	CHAR	L
PERSONS 3-34 YEARS		
NURSERY SCHOOL		
PUBLIC	2193	08
PAROCHIAL	2201	08
PRIVATE	2209	08
KINDERGARTEN		
PUBLIC	2217	08

PAROCHIAL	2225	08
PRIVATE	2233	08
ELEMENTARY		
PUBLIC	2241	08
PAROCHIAL	2249	08
PRIVATE	2257	08
HIGH SCHOOL		
PUBLIC	2265	08
PAROCHIAL	2273	08
PRIVATE	2281	08
COLLEGE		
PUBLIC	2289	08
PRIVATE	2297	08
POPULATION 35 YEARS AND OVER	2305	08

TABLE 39
PERSONS 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE

	CHAR	L
3-4 YEARS	2313	08
5- 6 YEARS	2321	08
7-13 YEARS	2329	08
14-15 YEARS	2337	08
16-17 YEARS	2345	08
18-19 YEARS	2353	08
20-21 YEARS	2361	08
22-24 YEARS	2369	08
25-34 YEARS	2377	08

TABLE 40
PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD BY COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

	CHAR	L
COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE	2385	08
COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE	2393	08

TABLE 41
PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES				
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2401	08	2433	08
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2409	08	2441	08
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2417	08	2449	08
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2425	08	2457	08

TABLE 42
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
NO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED, INCLUDES NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN	2465	08	2545	08
ELEMENTARY				
1-4 YEARS	2473	08	2553	08
5-6 YEARS	2481	08	2561	08
7 YEARS	2489	08	2569	08
8 YEARS	2497	08	2577	08
HIGH SCHOOL				
1-3 YEARS	2505	08	2585	08
4 YEARS	2513	08	2593	08
COLLEGE				
1-3 YEARS	2521	08	2601	08
4 YEARS	2529	08	2609	08
5 YEARS OR MORE	2537	08	2617	08

TABLE 43
PERSONS 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2625	08	2641	08
WITHOUT VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2633	08	2649	08

TABLE 44
FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND AGE

	15-24 YEARS OLD		25-34 YEARS OLD		35-44 YEARS OLD	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
NEVER MARRIED	2657	08	2689	08	2721	08
EVER MARRIED	2665	08	2697	08	2729	08
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	2673	08	2705	08	2737	08
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN	2681	08	2713	08	2745	08

TABLE 48
MARRIED COUPLES BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND AGE OF HUSBAND

	CHAR	L
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6	2753	08
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18	2761	08
WITH HUSBAND UNDER 45	2769	08

TABLE 49
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS

	CHAR	L
LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	2777	08
LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	2785	08
LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	2793	08

TABLE 52
PERSONS 16-64 YEARS OLD NOT INMATES AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED				
IN LABOR FORCE	2801	08	2857	08
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2809	08	2865	08
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED				
EMPLOYED	2817	08	2873	08
UNEMPLOYED	2825	08	2881	08
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
ABLE TO WORK	2833	08	2889	08
UNABLE TO WORK				
DISABLED LESS THAN 6 MONTHS	2841	08	2897	08
DISABLED 6 MONTHS OR MORE	2849	08	2905	08

TABLE 53
MALES 20-49 YEARS OLD AND FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	MALES 20-49 YEARS OLD		FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	2913	08	2945	08
HIGH SCHOOL				
1-3 YEARS	2921	08	2953	08
4 YEARS	2929	08	2961	08
COLLEGE, 1 YEAR OR MORE	2937	08	2969	08

TABLE 55
PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
16-17 YEARS	2977	08	3041	08
18-19 YEARS	2985	08	3049	08
20-21 YEARS	2993	08	3057	08
22-24 YEARS	3001	08	3065	08
25-34 YEARS	3009	08	3073	08
35-44 YEARS	3017	08	3081	08
45-64 YEARS	3025	08	3089	08
65 YEARS AND OVER	3033	08	3097	08

TABLE 56
PERSONS 14-15 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
IN ARMED FORCES	3105	08	3137	08
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
EMPLOYED	3113	08	3145	08
UNEMPLOYED	3121	08	3153	08
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3129	08	3161	08

TABLE 57
PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS

	MARRIED HUSBAND PRESENT		OTHER WOMEN	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3169	08	3217	08
IN LABOR FORCE	3177	08	3225	08
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17 YEARS				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3185	08	3233	08
IN LABOR FORCE	3193	08	3241	08
WITH NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3201	08	3249	08
IN LABOR FORCE	3209	08	3257	08

TABLE 58
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION

	CHAR	L
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS		
ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL	3265	08
PHYSICAINS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTICIONERS	3273	08
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTICIONERS	3281	08
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	3289	08
TECHNICIANS, EXCEPT HEALTH	3297	08
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	3305	08
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS EXCEPT FARM		
SALARIED		
MANUFACTURING	3313	08
RETAIL TRADE	3321	08
OTHER INDUSTRIES	3329	08
SELF EMPLOYED		
RETAIL TRADE	3337	08
OTHER INDUSTRIES	3345	08
SALES WORKERS		
MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE TRADE	3353	08
RETAIL TRADE	3361	08
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3369	08
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS		
BOOKKEEPERS	3377	08
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	3385	08
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	3393	08
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS		
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS AND BODY REPAIRMEN	3401	08
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN, EXCEPT AUTO	3409	08

MACHINISTS	3417	08
METAL CRAFTSMEN, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS	3425	08
CARPENTERS	3433	08
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN, EXCEPT CARPENTERS	3441	08
OTHER CRAFTSMEN	3449	08
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT		
DURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING	3457	08
NONDURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING	3465	08
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3473	08
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES		
TRUCK DRIVERS	3481	08
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3489	08
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM		
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS	3497	08
FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL HANDLERS	3505	08
OTHER LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3513	08
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	3521	08
FARM LABORERS AND FARM FOREMEN		
FARM LABORERS, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	3529	08
FARM LABORERS, EXCEPT UNPAID, AND FARM FOREMEN	3537	08
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD		
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	3545	08
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	3553	08
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	3561	08
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	3569	08
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	3577	08
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3585	08
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3593	08

TABLE 59
EMPLOYED FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION

	CHAR	L
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS		
NURSES	3601	08
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT NURSES	3609	08
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	3617	08
TECHNICIANS, EXCEPT HEALTH	3625	08
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	3633	08
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	3641	08
SALES WORKERS		
RETAIL TRADE	3649	08
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE	3657	08
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS		
BOOKKEEPERS	3665	08
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	3673	08

OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	3681	08
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS	3689	08
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT		
DURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING	3697	08
NONDURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING	3705	08
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3713	08
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3721	08
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3729	08
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	3737	08
FARM LABORERS AND FARM FOREMEN		
FARM LABORERS, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	3745	08
FARM LABORERS, EXCEPT UNPAID, AND FARM FOREMEN	3753	08
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD		
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	3761	08
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	3769	08
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	3777	08
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	3785	08
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	3793	08
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3801	08
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3809	08

TABLE 60
EMPLOYED MALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION

	CHAR	L
SALES WORKERS	3817	08
OTHER WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	3825	08
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	3833	08
FARM WORKERS	3841	08
SERVICE WORKERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3849	08

TABLE 61
EMPLOYED FEMALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION

	CHAR	L
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	3857	08
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	3865	08
FARM WORKERS	3873	08
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3881	08
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3889	08

TABLE 66
PERSONS 14-15 YEARS OLD BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

	CHAR	L
50-52 WEEKS	3897	08
48-49 WEEKS	3905	08
40-47 WEEKS	3913	08
27-39 WEEKS	3921	08
14-26 WEEKS	3929	08
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3937	08
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	3945	08

TABLE 70
EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
PROFESSIONAL, TECHINCAL, AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	3953	08	4033	08
SALES WORKERS	3961	08	4041	08
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3969	08	4049	08
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3977	08	4057	08
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT	3985	08	4065	08
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3993	08	4073	08
FARM WORKERS	4001	08	4081	08
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4009	08	4089	08
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	4017	08	4097	08
LAST WORKED 1959 OR EARLIER	4025	08	4105	08

TABLE 73
FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH NO OWN CHILDREN 5-10
YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS IN 1965, IN 1970, AND
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
(SEE NOTE 5)

	OWN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PRESENT		NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PRESENT	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
WORKER IN 1965				
WORKER IN 1970	4113	08	4137	08
NONWORKER IN 1970	4121	08	4145	08
NONWORKER IN 1965	4129	08	4153	08

TABLE 74
FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-10
YEARS OLD AND NO CHILDREN UNDER 6
(SEE NOTE 5)

	NONWORKER IN 1965		WORKER IN 1965	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
WORKER IN 1970	4161	08	4177	08
NONWORKER IN 1970	4169	08	4185	08

TABLE 75
FAMILIES BY FAMILY INCOME
(SEE NOTE 2)

	CHAR	L
UNDER $1,000	4193	08
$1,000-$1,999	4201	08
$2,000-$2,999	4209	08
$3,000 -$3,999	4217	08
$4,000-$4,999	4225	08
$5,000-$5,999	4233	08
$6,000-$6,999	4241	08
$7,000-$7,999	4249	08
$8,000-$8,999	4257	08

$9,000-$9,999	4265	08
$10,000-$11,999	4273	08
$12,000-$14,999	4281	08
$15,000-$24,999	4289	08
$25,000-$49,999	4297	08
$50,000 AND OVER	4305	08

TABLE 82
FAMILIES BY RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTE 4)

	CHAR	L
UNDER .50	4313	08
.50-.74	4321	08
.75-.99	4329	08
1.00-1.24	4337	08
1.25-1.49	4345	08
1.50-1.99	4353	08
2.00-2.99	4361	08
3.00 OR MORE	4369	08

TABLE 83
AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTE 4)

CHAR	L
4377	08

TABLE 84
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18,
TYPE OF FAMILY, AND POVERTY STATUS
(SEE NOTE 4)

	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	MALE HEAD		FEMALE HEAD		MALE HEAD		FEMALE HEAD	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
NO RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	4385	08	4409	08	4433	08	4457	08
1 OR MORE RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	4393	08	4417	08	4441	08	4465	08
SOME RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6	4401	08	4425	08	4449	08	4473	08

TABLE 85
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY TYPE OF FAMILY,
POVERTY STATUS, AND AGE
(SEE NOTES 2 AND 4)

	MALE HEAD				FEMALE HEAD			
	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	4481	08	4497	08	4513	08	4529	08
6-17 YEARS OLD	4489	08	4505	08	4521	08	4537	08

TABLE 86
FAMILY HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS
(SEE NOTE 4)

	CHAR	L
ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	4545	08
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	4553	08

TABLE 88
FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY POVERTY STATUS
(SEE NOTE 4)

	CHAR	L
ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	4561	08
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	4569	08

TABLE 91
RELATED CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES WITH INCOMES BELOW $3,000

CHAR	L
4577	08

TABLE 92
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PRESENCE OF PARENTS
(SEE NOTE 4)

	CHAR	L
LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	4585	08
OTHER	4593	08

TABLE 93
PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS
(SEE NOTE 4)

	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
UNDER 65 YEARS OLD	4601	08	4617	08
65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4609	08	4625	08

TABLE 94
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL RECIEVING INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES
(SEE NOTES 2, 4 AND 6)

	CHAR	L
EARNINGS	4633	08
SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT	4641	08
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE PAYMENTS	4649	08

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TABLE 98
FAMILY MEMBERS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY LEVEL, FAMILY TYPE AND FAMILY STATUS (SEE NOTE 4)

	LESS THAN 75% OF POVERTY LEVEL				LESS THAN 125% OF POVERTY LEVEL			
	MALE HEAD		FEMALE HEAD		MALE HEAD		FEMALE HEAD	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
HEAD OF FAMILY	4657	08	4689	08	4721	08	4753	08
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	4665	08	4697	08	4729	08	4761	08
LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	4673	08	4705	08	4737	08	4769	08
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4681	08	4713	08	4745	08	4777	08

TABLE 99
FAMILY MEMBERS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY LEVEL AND AGE (SEE NOTE 4)

	LESS THAN 75% OF POVERTY LEVEL		LESS THAN 125% OF POVERTY LEVEL	
	CHAR	L	CHAR	L
UNDER 65 YEARS OLD	4785	08	4801	08
65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4793	08	4809	08

TABLE 126
100% POPULATION COUNT

CHAR	L
4817	08

TABLE 127
100% HOUSING COUNT

CHAR	L
4825	08

FOOTNOTES

1 Aggregates, along with the relevant counts of units, will permit the computation of mean values (e.g., average income, etc.). In all cases a loss is tallied as negative income and the unit receiving it as a unit with income. Multiply the aggregate income by $10 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of $10 for tally purposes.

2 This count is obtained by using the weight of the head of the family (or indicated parent).

3 In computing deficit, negative incomes are treated as zero.

4 All tallies concerning 'poverty level' exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old. The term "poverty level" used in these tabulations refers to the Social Security Administrations Poverty Index. Families referred to as 'below poverty level' are those below a 1.00 ratio of family income to poverty level (see table 82).

5 'Worker' includes members of the Armed Forces.

6 Any given unit may be tallied in more than one income category.

TABLE III

POSITION OF SUPPRESSION INDICATORS
ON ALL SDDT RECORD TYPES

Starting Character Position	Suppression Indicator For Census Data Table Number
4833	1
4836	2
4839	6
4842	7
4845	8
4848	10
4851	11
4854	12
4857	17
4860	19
4863	21
4866	22
4869	23
4872	24
4875	27
4878	28
4881	29
4884	34
4887	38
4890	39
4893	40
4896	41
4899	42
4902	43
4905	44
4908	48
4911	49
4914	52
4917	53
4921	55
4924	56
4927	57
4930	58
4933	59
4936	60
4939	61
4942	66
4945	70
4948	73
4951	74
4954	75
4957	82
4960	83
4963	84
4966	85
4969	86

TABLE III (Cont'd)

Starting Character Position	Suppression Indicator For Census Data Table Number
4972	88
4975	91
4978	92
4981	93
4984	94
4987	98
4990	99

Code Explanations

Race: The term "race" as used by the Census Bureau refers to the division of the population into White, Negro, and several other racial categories. These racial categories do not correspond to strict scientific definitions of biological stock. Persons were asked to indicate their race by selecting one of the following: White; Negro or Black; Indian (American); Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Hawaiian; Korean; Other (specify). (In Alaska, Hawaiian and Korean were omitted and Aleut and Eskimo were added).

In the 1970 Census, the Spanish-American population is defined differently according to the sample in which a person is enumerated and according to his State of residence. All tabulations except those for 5-percent data are based upon a 15-percent sample, defined as follows:

a. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, persons of Puerto Rican stock

b. In the five southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas), persons of Spanish language or persons not of Spanish language but of Spanish surname identified by matching with a list of about 8,000 such names.

c. In the remaining States, persons of Spanish language

Tabulations of 5-percent data are for persons who report Spanish origin or descent, including Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish. Spanish origin or descent is ascertained by means of a 5-percent sample question.

The "White" population is defined by Census to include persons who indicated their race as white. Also included are persons who indicated the "other race" category and furnished written entries that should correctly be classified in the White category.

The category "All other races" includes all persons who did not indicate their race as white or did not have their entry classified as White.

The category "Negro and other races" is defined by census to include persons who indicated their race as one of the following:

1. Negro persons who indicated their race as "Negro or Black."

2. Persons who indicated the "other race" category and furnished a written entry that should be classified as "Negro or Black."

FIPS State Codes: a two-digit code assigned in sequence to states listed alphabetically. These codes are contained in the Federal Information Processing Standard Publication (FIPS PUB), Nos. 5 and 6.

School District Code: a five-digit code, developed by the National Council on Educational Statistics. These codes are unique for all school districts within a state. Most of the codes used on these tapes refer to the 1969-1970 school year. Codes for nine states*, however, refer to 1970-1971. Most school districts with enrollment less than 300 were assigned a 99999 identification code.

School District Administrative Unit: a subunit of a school district which had some form of decentralization in the Spring of 1970. Such units appear only in the states of California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

School District Administrative Unit Number: a two-digit identification number assigned to each administrative unit within a school district.

School District Type: a one-digit code designating school district type, as follows:

1-unified school districts
2-elementary school districts
3-secondary school districts
4-vocational school districts

School District Name: the first thirty letters of the name of each school district.

School District Enrollment: enrollment figures are reported for each school district. They refer to the 1969-70 school year for all states except for eight*, for which 1970-71 data are reported.

*Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Oregon, and Ohio.

County: self-explanatory, except for Louisiana, where such divisions are called parishes, and for Alaska, where 29 census divisions have recently been established as county equivalents. A number of cities (e.g., Baltimore, St. Louis and many Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and are therefore treated as county equivalents. All county and county-equivalent divisions are listed by name.

County Number: a two-digit FIPSPUBS code, unique within each state.

School District County Component: that portion of a school district lying within a single county. When a school district is completely contained within a county, the school district and the school district county component are coterminous. When a school district overlaps several counties, each portion of the district lying within a single county comprises a unique school district county component.

County Inclusion Indicator: a one-digit code, either 1 or 0:

1 designates a school district, school district county component, or school district administrative unit equivalent to a whole county or group of counties. Equivalence is defined as inclusion of 98% of the counties or group of counties.

0 designates all other cases.

Minor Civil Division (MCD), or Census County Divisions: a primary political and administrative subdivision of a county, e.g., towns, townships, precincts, magisterial districts, or gores.

MCD Number: a three-digit code assigned to MCD's, in numerical order, within a county.

-1 denotes a school district or sub-component which is not all in the same MCD.

MCD Equivalence Indicator: a one-digit code, either 1 or 0:

1 designates a school district, a school district county component, or a school district administrative unit which is equivalent to a MCD.

0 designates those which are not equivalent to an entire MCD.

Place: a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed units, powers, or functions. However, most of the places identified in the census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages or boroughs.

Place Description Code: a one-digit numeric code identifying places by type, as follows:

-1 - the place description code changes within the area defined on the record
1 - central city of an SMSA only
2 - central city of an urbanized area only
3 - central city of both an SMSA and an urbanized area
4 - other incorporated place
5 - unincorporated place
7 - not a place
(6 is not used)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): An SMSA is a large urban area (though it may include some non-urban land), selected by the Bureau of the Budget according to criteria found on pp. 83 ff. of the Census User's Guide, Vol. I. An SMSA is based upon a large city, but extends outward to include the entire metropolitan area integrated into a single economic and social unit.

Central City of an SMSA: the largest city of an SMSA. (In addition to this central city, an SMSA may incorporate additional secondary cities.)

Ring of an SMSA: the ring is all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

SMSA Number: a four-digit code identifies each SMSA. The codes are defined in the FIPSPUBS No. 8. If the entire population of a school district or school district component is found in an SMSA, the SMSA number is placed in the SMSA number field.

-1 - denotes a school district is not all in the same SMSA.

Total Population: a summation for each school district or school district component, of the total population from the Type 5 (allocation) record of the 1970 Census Fourth Count (Population) of the component tracts and MCD's.

Total Housing: a summation for each school district or school district component of total housing count from the Type 5, allocation, record of the 1970 Census Fourth Count (Population) for each component tract and MCD.

Suppression: A process developed by the Bureau of the Census to prevent identification of individuals within units of Census geography. There are two kinds of suppression on the 1970 Census Summary Tapes.

1. Primary suppression occurs when there is an insufficient number of persons or household heads in an identifiable ethnic or racial group within a census enumeration area.

2. Complementary suppression occurs when knowledge of the White and total table permits calculation of the numbers of the suppressed racial group. This type of suppression does not occur in the case of Spanish Americans since they are dispersed throughout the White and Black records.

Since the five, fifteen, and twenty percent samples are weighted differently, the minimum number of racial group members necessary to prevent suppression varies as shown by Table IV.

In the Fourth Count Population Summary Tapes, the entire table for a racial group may be suppressed. If suppression occurs in the Black record, suppression of the data item for the other racial group may occur. Individual data elements or strata of tables are not suppressed.

Table IV: The Minimum Number of Cases Necessary to Prevent Suppression

Sample Type	Weight	Necessary Number of Cases
5%	20	100
15%	6 or 7	33
20%	5	25

Suppression Indicator: a suppression indicator was calculated for each table of Census data found on the SDDT's. This indicates the percent of the population of the school district, school district county component or school district administrative unit who lived in Census areas in which the data was suppressed by the Census Bureau on the 1970 Fourth Count (Population) Summary Tapes.

Urban Population: the percent of the population within a school district or school district component which resides in geographic areas classified as urban.

Split Geographic Unit Indicator: the percentage of geographic areas within a school or school district component lying within tracts or MCD's which extend beyond the boundaries of the school district.

Split Geographic Unit Population Indicator: this is the percent of the population within a school district component that comes from split tracts or MCD's, i.e., those split between several school districts.

Double Precision: data which has more than eight significant digits and must be stored as REAL * 8 variables.

SECTION III: OBTAINING AND USING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPE

Obtaining Copies of the SDDT

To order copies of the tape SDDT, send the following information:

- Your name, address, and zip code
- The State or States you want
- Indication of 7 or 9 track
- For 9 track, indication of 800 or 1600 BPI
- For 7 track, indication of 556 or 800 BPI

Also enclose your check for $77.25 for each reel supplied. You can determine the number of reels from the tables on the following page. Table VI shows the states found on each reel of the SDDT's. Table VII shows the 1970 state code used in the SDDT data set name for each state. Make your check payable to the U.S. Office of Education. Mail your check and the information requested above to:

Statistical Services Branch
National Center for Educational Statistics
U. S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

REEL NUMBERS AND FILE POSITIONS OF SDDT'S STORED AT THE NEW DATA MANAGEMENT CENTER

NCES will provide copies of individual reels of the SDDT's. If you request the SDDT for a particular state, you will only receive the SDDT for that state. If you request a full reel, you will receive all state SDDT's which are stored on the same reel at the NEW Tape Library. The SDDT's are stored at 1600 BPI density* as follows:

	REEL	FILE		REEL	FILE
Alabama	1	1	Montana		5
Alaska		2	Nebraska	5	1
Arizona		3	Nevada		2
Arkansas		4	New Hampshire		3
California		5	New Jersey		4
Colorado		6	New Mexico		5
Connecticut		7	New York	6	1
Delaware		8	North Carolina		2
District of Columbia		9	North Dakota		3
Florida		10	Ohio		4
Georgia		11	Oklahoma	7	1
Hawaii		12	Oregon		2
Idaho	2	1	Pennsylvania		3
Illinois		2	Rhode Island		4
Indiana		3	South Carolina		5
Iowa	3	1	South Dakota		6
Kansas		2	Tennessee		7
Kentucky		3	Texas	8	1
Louisiana		4	Utah		2
Maine		5	Vermont		3
Maryland		6	Virginia		4
Massachusetts		7	Washington		5
Michigan	4	1	West Virginia		6
Minnesota		2	Wisconsin	9	1
Mississippi		3	Wyoming		2
Missouri		4			

*Tapes ordered at 556 or 800 BPI density may require more than one reel of tape.

COMPUTER REQUIREMENTS

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING FOR SDOT'S

Characteristics	Industry Compatible Tape	
	7-Track Tape	9-Track Tape
Width	.5 inch	.5 inch
Reel Size	10.5 inch diameter; maximum 2400 foot length	10.5 inch diameter maximum 2400 foot length
Recording Mode	NRZI (nonreturn to zero)	NRZI (nonreturn to zero)
Number of Recording Tracks	7 (6 data, 1 parity)	9 (8 data, 1 parity)
Density (characters or bytes)	556/800	800/1600
Language	Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)
Error Controls	Character - even parity	Character (byte) - odd parity
	Track - longitudinal redundancy check	Block-Cyclical code check based on an 8-bit character which is computed from data characters during write operation and recorded at end of tape block as hardware function
Recorded Tape Representation	One 6-bit character per tape frame	One 8-bit character (byte) per tape frame
Interblock Spacing	.75 inch	.6 inch (nominal)

TABLE VI 1970 State Codes Used in the SDDT

DATA SET NAMES

State	1970	State	1970
Alabama	01	Montana	30
Alaska	02	Nebraska	31
Arizona	04	Nevada	32
Arkansas	05	New Hampshire	33
California	06	New Jersey	34
Colorado	08	New Mexico	35
Connecticut	09	New York	36
Delaware	10	North Carolina	37
District of Columbia	11	North Dakota	38
Florida	12	Ohio	39
Georgia	13	Oklahoma	40
Hawaii	15	Oregon	41
Idaho	16	Pennsylvania	42
Illinois	17	Rhode Island	44
Indiana	18	South Carolina	45
Iowa	19	South Dakota	46
Kansas	20	Tennessee	47
Kentucky	21	Texas	48
Louisiana	22	Utah	49
Maine	23	Vermont	50
Maryland	24	Virginia	51
Massachusetts	25	Washington	53
Michigan	26	West Virginia	54
Minnesota	27	Wisconsin	55
Mississippi	28	Wyoming	56
Missouri	29		

Sample FORTRAN and Cobol Access Statements

The following statements can be used within a FORTRAN program to read an SDDT tape:

```
      DIMENSION IRHEAD(36), DREC(31), IREC(523), IPER(53)
      DOUBLE PRECISION DREC
C
      READ(10,2901,END=900) IRHEAD, DREC, IREC, IPER
C
 2901 FORMAT(I1, I2, I5, I2, I1, 7A4, A2, I7, I3, 4A4, I1, I3, I1,
     1  6I3, I3, I1,
     A  I4, I2, I4, I8, I3, I3 /
     B  4(7F16.0/),
     C  3F16.0, 9I8/
     D  34(15I8/),
     E  4I8, 2913/
     F  2413)
```

If OS/360 is used, the following Job Control Language statements would be appropriate with the above FORTRAN:

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=2400,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(1,SL),DSN=SDDT21
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=120,BLKSIZE=5040),
// VOL=SER=026187
```

The following statements can be used within a Cobol program to read an SDDT tape:

```
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
FILE-CONTROL.
       SELECT SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE ASSIGN UT-S-INPUT.


DATA DIVISION.
FILE SECTION.
FD  SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE
    LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD
    RECORDING MODE IS F.
01  BIG-RECORD.
    02  RECORD-TYPE      PIC 9.
    02  FIPS-STATE       PIC 99.
    02  SD-NUMBER        PIC 9(5).
```

```
      02  ADMIN-UNIT          PIC 99.
      02  SD-TYPE             PIC 9.
      02  SD-NAME             PIC X(30).
      02  SD-ENROLL           PIC 9(7).
      02  COUNTY-NUMBER       PIC 9(3).
      02  COUNTY-NAME         PIC X(16).
      02  COUNTY-100          PIC 9.
      02  COUNTY-MAX          PIC 9(3).
      02  COUNTY-CROSS        PIC 9.
      02  COUNTY-LIST         PIC 9(3) OCCURS 6 TIMES.
      02  MCD-NUMBER          PIC 9(3).
      02  MCD-100             PIC 9.
      02  PLACE-NUMBER        PIC 9(4).
      02  PLACE-DESCR-CODE PIC 99.
     02  SMSA-NUMBER          PIC 9(4).
      02  URBAN-POP           PIC 9(8).
      02  SPLIT-BY-UNITS      PIC 9(3).
      02  SPLIT-BY-PEOPLE     PIC 9(3).
      02  FILLER              PIC X(2).
      02  DPCELL-1            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-2            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-3            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-4            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-5            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-6            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-7            PIC 9(16).
      02  FILLER              PIC X(8).
      02  DPCELL-8            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-9            PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-10           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-11           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-12           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-13           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-14           PIC 9(16).
      02  FILLER              PIC X(8).
      02  DPCELL-15           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-16           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-17           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-18           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-19           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-20           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-21           PIC 9(16).
      02  FILLER              PIC X(8).
      02  DPCELL-22           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-23           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-24           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-25           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-26           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-27           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-28           PIC 9(16).
      02  FILLER              PIC X(8).
      02  DPCELL-29           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-30           PIC 9(16).
      02  DPCELL-31           PIC 9(16).
      02  INTEGER-CELL        PIC 9(8) OCCURS 523 TIMES.
      02  SUPPRESS-1          PIC 9(3).
      02  SUPPRESS-2          PIC 9(3).
      02  SUPPRESS-3          PIC 9(3).
      02  SUPPRESS-4          PIC 9(3).
      02  SUPPRESS-5          PIC 9(3).
      02  SUPPRESS-6          PIC 9(3).
```

```
02  SUPPRESS-7          PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-8          PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-9          PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-10         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-11         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-12         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-13         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-14         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-15         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-16         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-17         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-18         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-19         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-20         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-21         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-22         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-23         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-24         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-25         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-26         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-27         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-28         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-29         PIC 9(3).
02  FILLER              PIC X.
02  SUPPRESS-30         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-31         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-32         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-33         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-34         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-35         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-36         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-37         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-38         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-39         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-40         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-41         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-42         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-43         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-44         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-45         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-46         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-47         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-48         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-49         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-50         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-51         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-52         PIC 9(3).
02  SUPPRESS-53         PIC 9(3).
02  FILLER              PIC X(48).

OPEN INPUT SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE.

READ SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE
    AT END GO TO END-TAPE.
```

Caution for Cobol users: All numeric fields are right justified and leading zeros are supplied. Further, in conformance with Census Bureau practice, negative values are indicated by the presence of a minus sign in the leftmost character of the field. Thus, to determine whether or not a field contains a negative value, it is necessary to redefine the field in such a way as to be able to independently check the leftmost character for "-". The following fields may contain negative values:

SD-ENROLL
MCD-NUMBER
PLACE-NUMBER
PLACE-DESCR-CODE
SMSA-NUMBER
DPCELL-1 through DPCELL-31
INTEGER-CELL

If OS/360 is used, the following Job Control Language statements would be appropriate with the above Cobol:

```
//GO.INPUT DD UNIT=2400,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(1,SL),DSN=SDDT21
// DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKSIZE=5040),
// VOL=SER=026187
```